

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.

Are receiving by express from the late

PANIC AUCTION SALES

IN NEW YORK.

SPLENDID STYLES

OF

NEW DELAINES!

AND

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CALICOES.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS!

AND

HOOP SKIRTS!

which, together with an

EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

THEY WILL SELL AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Those who want Dry Goods should be sure and call at

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO'S

191 Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

M. P. NICHOLS,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Metropolitan, New York.

Capital.....\$300,000.

Surplus.....\$100,000.

Lorillard, New York.

Capital.....\$250,000.

Surplus.....\$100,000.

Home Insurance Co.

Capital.....\$100,000.

Surplus.....\$100,000.

Mutual Benefit Life.

Assets.....\$700,000.

OFFICE:

191 Third Street, St. Paul.

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

CURTIS & ETHERIDGE,

191 Third St., St. Paul.

The aggregate capital of Fire Insurance represented by us amounts to

\$13,600,243.56.

All losses in the State are settled by us as soon as proofs are prepared.

Goods and Merchandise

INSURED WHILE IN TRANSIT.

Both on river and lake. We hope, by prompt attention to every branch of the insurance business, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

Curtis & Etheridge.

oct 29417

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Montague Street (near Court),

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

And 141 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL, \$125,000.

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

Eighty per cent. of the profits go to the insured. The directors of this sound and reliable institution are composed of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. Extra inducements are offered by this company for those seeking life insurance.

CHRISTIAN BUCK, President.

REINHOLD H. HANSEN, Secretary.

R. G. BARNES, Gen. Agent for Minnesota.

A. G. BARNES, Medical Examiner.

St. Paul, March 9, 1865.

SAINT PAUL

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

DIRECTORS:

J. C. Burbank, President.

DAVID DAY, PETER BENKE,

JOHN NICOLAI, W. F. DAVIDSON,

J. H. MERRILL, W. F. MURRAY,

JOHN F. PRINCE, WILLIAM LEE,

THEO. BOUP, R. F. DRAKE,

HOLMSTADTSON, G. L. FARWELL,

STOCKHOLM.

The above Company is now prepared to issue

Fire and Marine Policies

AT CURRENT RATES.

H. Knox Taylor's Column.

CHEAP!

CHEAPER!

CHEAPEST!

Having been in New York at just the right time,

was enabled to buy his stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the lowest figures, and can therefore sell them

to his customers

At Very Low Prices.

For when we have to purchase again we shall

have to get higher prices.

WE HAVE A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

Clothes and Cassimeres,

Brown and Bleached Muslins,

Ticking, Stripes, &c.,

Gloves and Hosiery,

Yankee Notions,

which we purchased at the

Great Reduction in Prices.

We also have a splendid stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER SHIRTS,

Cloth Scaques and Circulars.

—ALSO—

BASQUETINES.

We shall receive in a few days a very fine stock of

Black Silk Sacques,

Black Silk Circulars,

Black Silk Basquetines,

All of which we offer very low to our customers

for cash.

Persons from a distance will find it for their interest

to visit the

Cheap Cash Store,

215 Third Street,

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

THE ST. PAUL FIRE COMPANY

The undersigned having purchased the interest

of Chas. Reynolds, will hereafter carry on the

business under the name of the

St. Paul Fire Company.

J. H. CLEVELAND

St. Paul, May 25, 1865.

Railroads.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th,

Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

MORNING.

Leave St. Paul.....8:00 A. M.

Leave St. Anthony.....8:30 A. M.

Leave Macon.....9:00 A. M.

Leave Macon.....9:30 A. M.

Arrive St. Paul.....10:00 A. M.

Arrive St. Paul.....10:30 A. M.

Arrive St. Paul.....11:00 A. M.

Arrive St. Paul.....11:30 A. M.

Arrive St. Paul.....12:00 P. M.

Arrive St. Paul.....12:30 P. M.

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Arrive St. Paul.....2:30 P. M.

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The Saint Paul Press.

Office-Adjoining the Bridge.

An Interview With Lee.

A correspondent of the Columbus Journal,

who styles himself "a Northern clergyman,"

lately paid a visit to Gen. Lee. We do not

comment his taste or good sense, but quote

his account of the interview:

"In my peregrinations throughout the city

of Washington, I took the liberty, in company

with Surgeon McCracken, a common friend

of walking to the Lee mansion, unaccom-

panied, and in plain clothing, and rang

the entrance bell. Quickly there appeared

at the door a good-looking man, who, with

politeness, waited my command. This colored

servant was very courteous and kind. His

manners were easy and unassuming, indicat-

ing a profound attachment.

"'Can I see General Lee?' was the simple

question I put on this occasion to the servant.

"This is a singular day when he receives

company, and he has not yet received any

visitors," he replied, "but, say, and he sur-

veyed me with a beautiful look, saying

what to say next, when I observed, 'perhaps

you will see a Northern clergyman.' 'Your name

is?' he asked. 'Mr. Lee,' I replied.

"He did not walk into the vestibule, and

disappeared, then quickly returned and asher-

ed me into a parlor. I took my seat on one of

the richly cushioned crimson sofas constitut-

ing the furniture of the room, and awaited

the entrance of the great warrior. The

room had nothing to ornament it but one

table, on which was a picture of Washington

and a few books. The room was a simple

and unassuming one, and I was

impressed with the fact that the great

warrior was a simple and unassuming

man. He entered the room, and I

rose to greet him. He took my hand, and

said, 'I am glad to see you. How are you?

' 'I am well, thank you,' I replied. 'How

are you?' 'I am well, thank you,' I

replied. 'How are you?' 'I am well,

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replied. 'How are you?' 'I am well,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Metropolitan, New York
Capital.....\$200,000.
Surplus.....\$500,000.

Lorillard, New York.
Capital.....\$500,000.
Surplus.....\$750,000.

Home Insurance Co.
Capital.....\$500,000.
Surplus.....\$1,775,000.

Mutual Benefit Lite.
Assets.....\$7,000,000.

OFFICE:
191 Third street, St. Paul.
2-13-19

FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.

CURTIS & ETHERIDGE,
191 Third St., St. Paul.

The aggregate capital of Fire Insurance represented by us amounts to

\$13,600,243.56.

All losses in the State are settled by us as soon as proofs are prepared.

Goods and Merchandise

Both on river and lakes. We hope, by prompt attention to every branch of the insurance business, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

Curtis & Etheridge.

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BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Montague Street (near Court),
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,
And 141 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL, \$125,000.

The directors of this company are the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. Extra inducements are offered by this Company for those seeking life insurance.

CHRISTIAN BOUCK, President,
EDWARD H. HARDING, Secretary,
R. GORDON, Gen. Agent for Minnesota,
A. G. MARSH, Medical Examiner,
St. Paul, March 9, 1865. mh30 3m

**SAINT PAUL
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

St. Paul, Minnesota.

DIRECTORS:

H. C. Burbank, President
 DAVID DAY,
 JOHN N. BAKER,
 W. H. MARRIAGE,
 JOHN S. PRINCE,
 THOMAS HORNE,
 GEORGE THOMPSON GEO. L. FARWELL.

STOCKHOLDERS.

David Day,
 John H. Herriman,
 H. C. Burbank,
 H. G. Burbank,
 W. H. Marriage,
 Frank L. Farwell,
 George L. Farwell,
 William M. Chace,
 F. P. McQuillen,
 Anthony Kelly,
 A. H. White,
 H. C. Burbank,
 C. J. Goodrich,
 Morris Lamprey,

John Nicols,
 John S. Prince,
 Henry Thompson,
 J. E. Thompson,
 W. H. Marriage,
 Peter Beck,
 Wm. Rhodes,
 John W. Davidson,
 S. P. Davidson,
 W. P. Murray,
 J. C. Mc
 Wm. A. Spencer,
 C. J. Goodrich,
 J. C. Regnet,

P. D. Merrill, S. K. Putnam,
 Theo. Kemp, S. K. Champlin,
 E. M. Lacey, Joseph Dally,
 E. D. Strong, C. W. Carpenter,
 Geo. H. Edgerton, Loren C. Allen,
 S. Presley, A. H. Cathcart.

The above Company is now prepared to issue
Fire and Marine Policies
 AT CURRENT RATES.

S. S. EATON,
 Secretary.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE!

We would again call the attention of Merchants to the inducements offered by this well-known Company for the

Transportation of Freight

FROM

NEW YORK & BOSTON

TO THE WEST.

Running Their Own Cars

over the entire route, and

HAVING THEIR OWN AGENTS

At all points of trans-shipment, they are enabled

To Make Better Time

than any competing route,

While their Rates are Always as Low

AS ANY

'ALL-RAIL LINE

CAN OFFER.

It is a mistaken idea that this Company's trans-

ates. By a comparison of their printed tariffs,
it will be seen that their rates are the same as the
regular Rail Roads.

GROCERS

Will find it the best mode by which to ship their
FIRST & SECOND CLASS GOODS, saving
both time and waste, arising from
improper handling, an annoyance
which is no small item to
business men.

All over-charge and class of every kind are
settled on presentation at our office, thus saving
GROCERS the trouble and delay of a reference
to Eastern Agents, who are proverbially dilate-
ry, if they even respond at all

MERCHANTS

ces before making controls elsewhere.

R. W. MILLAR, Sup't,
Buffalo, N. Y.

A. H. LIVINGSTON, Agent,
135 Murray St., N. Y.

C. G. WIDDER, Agent
79 Washington Street,
Boston, Mass.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO:
AGENTS, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

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This paper has a daily circulation of nearly 10,000 copies, and is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is the only paper in the city which is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is the only paper in the city which is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays.

PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The proposition of the New York Herald to pay off the National debt by subscriptions in sums of ten or twenty thousand dollars, has called forth numerous responses from every part of the country. The Herald prints a multitude of letters from parties offering to subscribe in sums ranging from ten to five hundred thousand dollars. There is some disposition to ridicule this cheap display of a conditional munificence that is not likely to be reduced to practice; but in many quarters the proposition is seriously discussed as a tangible and practical method of ridding the country of the gigantic burden which the war has imposed. In round numbers the debt amounts to three thousand millions of dollars. In the most sanguine view of the case and making the most of all the present and prospective resources of the country to swell our revenues, it is estimated that it will take twenty-five years to pay off this debt. The expenses and losses attending the assessment and collection of taxes, and the accumulating interest, during the period of twenty-five years, will at least amount to as much as the debt itself, so that when the debt is wiped out, we shall have paid out nearly six thousand millions of dollars.

By paying the debt now we would, therefore, save about three thousand millions of otherwise necessary national expenditures. The pressure of taxation would be removed from incomes from the necessities of life and from the numerous commodities which form the raw material of manufacturers and productive industry. Prices would fall to their old normal standard. Currency would again be at par with gold. With the heavy burden of taxation removed from all investments, capital would employ itself more freely in industrial enterprises. Besides these results, a subject of fierce contention would be removed from the hills of Congress where all the commercial and industrial interests of the country will be struggling to shift the burden of taxation from one to the other. Among other effects of getting rid of the debt would be an immense increase of emigration from the old world.

Whether the project of paying the debt by subscription is really feasible, depends entirely upon the spirit in which it shall be met. The *Y. E. Tribune*, gives a guarded support to the proposition, but thinks it undertakes too much. It proposes instead of attempting to pay three billions, to begin with one billion, and offers to subscribe twenty thousand dollars to that end, and to invite not only the rich who can give ten or twenty thousand, but those who can only give ten, or a few hundreds, to join in the scheme. Now our whole population is about 20,000,000. If every man, woman, and child should give \$100 we could pay off the debt. But the large majority can or would give little or nothing; and the question is, are there rich men enough in the country who can, and will make up the deficiency. Now if we should arrange contributions in some general proportion to incomes, we might squeeze out a billion of dollars on some such scale as the following:

Class of persons	Estimated number	Estimated contribution
50 persons giving each	1,000,000	\$100,000,000
100 "	2,000,000	200,000,000
200 "	4,000,000	800,000,000
300 "	6,000,000	1,800,000,000
400 "	8,000,000	3,200,000,000
500 "	10,000,000	5,000,000,000
600 "	12,000,000	7,200,000,000
700 "	14,000,000	9,800,000,000
800 "	16,000,000	12,800,000,000
900 "	18,000,000	16,200,000,000
1,000 "	20,000,000	20,000,000,000

The whole number of contributors would be 1,861,364, and the aggregate amount \$1,000,000,000. This is merely intended to show roughly how, by distributing contributions generally, upon the scale of incomes through all the strata of society, from apex to base of the social pyramid, an immense sum might be raised by individual subscriptions, and how the objections to the *Herald's* scheme that there are not 150,000 persons in the country who could contribute \$20,000 each, may be obviated, by admitting all classes to contribute in the ratio of their ability.

SINCE the appointment of Phil. Sheridan to command the Trans-Mississippi Department, and Gen. Custer under him, to the Missouri Department, there has been considerable curiosity to know how these assignments would affect Pope. A St. Louis correspondent says: The appointment of Gen. Custer to this Department has created great surprise. The position of Gen. Pope is not defined in any official order that has been published, and it is a question, therefore, whether he is designed to supersede Gen. Pope or Gen. Pope or both. Private information from Washington, however, indicates that Gen. Custer has been assigned to the Missouri Department, and that he will have in active command in the field, leaving Pope and Custer in command of their respective military divisions, and Dodge, as now, Commander of the Department of Missouri. Certainly this Department offers no field for the performance of the duties of a general, and it is hardly expected he will assume an office purely executive while there is any thing to be done under Phil. Sheridan, down in Texas. Still, the official order designating the appointment is looked for with anxiety by everybody.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO BOUNTIES.—It has been decided by the Special Comptroller of the Treasury that under the act of March 3, 1865, to entitle a soldier to bounty, the wound for which he may be discharged must be a direct result, or necessary incident of his military service, and that the wound must be received in the line of his duty as a soldier—not in the peaceful occupation of a citizen. The wounds for which bounty will be paid must be the consequence of hostilities actually going on at the time.

—Senator Sumner delivered a eulogy on President Lincoln, at the Music Hall, Boston, yesterday.

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idence for the summer at Hyde Park, six miles out of Chicago.

[illegible]

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation nearly Treble that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents an excellent medium for advertising.

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.
We have had lying on our table for the past few weeks a couple of letters from "Yankton" at Fort Abercrombie, reviewing the replies made by C. Harris and Major Rose to certain charges published by him in this paper against Major J. R. Brown, chief of scouts at Fort Wadsworth. Accompanying one of these letters are eleven affidavits of scouts who had been employed by Major Brown, in support of the charges affecting his official integrity, and setting forth with great exactness his various aberrations from the strict path of virtue. We have not published these letters and accompanying documents; first, because they cover a whole broadside of the Press; secondly, because their publication would only provoke rejoinder and sur-rejoinder in endless succession; thirdly, because the subject is not interesting enough to most of our readers to justify the appropriation of so much space; and finally, because the columns of a public journal are not the proper place to try Government officers for their delinquencies unless other and more efficacious remedy is available.

We would, therefore, by all means advise Yankton to prefer his accusations through the ordinary military channels; for we have not time, nor our readers patience, to wade through the mass of testimony on both sides, which, in order to reach any definite result, must be ultimately sifted and weighed by a military court. We desire to say that Yankton explicitly denies that he intended to cast any reflection on Major Rose, whom he entirely exonerates from any complicity in or knowledge of the transactions to which he refers. We have no doubt, however, that, as old Major Bagstock used to say of himself, "Old Joe is shy." The affidavits go to show by a variety of specifications that he has been in the habit of employing the scouts, and the Government property in his hands, largely for his personal use and behoof, as well as that he has traded considerably in furs, paying the scouts good money for their services. It is undeniable, however, that Joseph's Indian scouts have recently formed a very efficient detective and protective force. They have this Spring done more to ferret out and kill hostile Indians than our whole military force besides. No white soldier has been able to hunt down a hostile Indian. Joseph's scouts have killed thirteen, including the assassin of the Jewett family. This, of course, is no excuse for peccadillo, if peccadillo there be. But it shows at least that Joseph has been using his scouts for other purposes besides his own private profit, and that he has used them effectively.

HOPE FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

On the 23rd inst., at Milwaukee, the people of Wisconsin open a grand fair for the purpose of endowing a home for the disabled soldier of this State. The proceeds are expected to reach a quarter of a million of dollars. This is, we understand, the first effort of the kind made in any State. The project is sustained by an unanimity and enthusiasm on the part of people which promises its complete success. We have long had it in mind to urge similar action upon the people of Minnesota, and have hoped that the universal good feeling inspired by the expected return of our disabled soldiers, might be directed to the accomplishment of two great and beneficial enterprises for their benefit and that of the families of their fallen comrades—the endowment of a home for the disabled soldiers, and of an asylum for the orphans of those who have fallen by disease or battle in the military service.

In this way we should be executing the sacred legacy of duty and of honor which the martyred Lincoln left to his countrymen in the fervent and touching invocation which closes his last inaugural—"To care for those who shall have borne the battle, and for their wives and orphans."

These two enterprises would form a noble monument, more enduring than marble or brass, of the gratitude of the people to their defenders, and in no other form could the debt we owe them be so well repaid.

Gov. Miller made some recommendations upon this subject in his last message to which he complains the Legislature paid but little heed. But Legislatures are, at best, not very responsive bodies. Their functions are rather to follow than to lead public sentiment, and public sentiment must have had a very clear and emphatic expression, before they feel authorized to initiate measures requiring considerable expenditures.

Now a great State Fair for the endowment of homes for disabled soldiers and soldiers' orphans would not only lay a broad pecuniary foundation for these institutions, but it would do more than any other means to arouse and organize public sentiment in favor of all necessary legislation to build up and support the superstructure.

We throw out the naked suggestion now, without urging at the time the many obvious considerations which plead in its behalf, in the hope that it may fall like good seed on fruitful ground and lead to immediate and active measures for the two classes of sufferers by the war most deserving of our sympathy and our care.

Discharging Convalescent Soldiers.

J. B. Gilman, military agent for this State at Louisville, reports to Governor Miller under date of June 1, 1865, as follows: Convalescents having descriptive lists are being discharged as fast as their papers can be made out. I think that within two weeks nearly all of this class of men in hospitals here, or on light duty, will be enroute to their homes—citizens once more.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V. SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865. NUMBER 130.

CAPT. FISK'S EMIGRATION PROJECT.

We call attention to an extended notice of Capt. Fisk's Idaho emigration project, which we copy elsewhere from the Washington Chronicle. Benjamin Thompson, Esq., of this city, is empowered to act as the agent of the company, of which a circular states John Nininger is President, and will reply to communications in reference to the details of the project.

Capt. Fisk represents to the Chronicle that several thousand persons, disaffected soldiers, officers and others, are preparing to follow him to Idaho. If this be so, they will form a rather formidable army, and can safely bid defiance to the Sioux.

It will be seen that Capt. Fisk is going to establish his base of supplies in this city, where he is to arrive on the tenth. If several thousand persons are to be supplied with transportation, provisions, &c., at this point, there will be likely to be a good deal of agitation in the horse market; wagons will have an upward tendency, and salt pork and hard tack will be decidedly stringent. We would not, however, advise dealers in these commodities to go into "cannition fits" until the Captain arrives.

The emigration movement reminds us that a company has been formed in Montana of which our friend N. P. Langford is President, for the purpose of opening up a wagon road from Virginia City, by a short and practicable route to Minnesota and Iowa. The company is starting from the Big Stone, Clark's Fork and Yellow Stone, and a road is being opened to the mouth of the Yellowstone, with branches to Fort Benton, Milk River, etc., and bridges are being built across the smaller streams where needed. These improvements will greatly facilitate emigration to the New El Dorado from this direction, and will shorten the distance by the present circuitous route some seven or eight hundred miles.

WAR RECORD OF MINNESOTA.

We are glad to learn that two gentlemen so competent for the task as Messrs. I. V. D. Heard and Joseph McClellan have undertaken to prepare a history of the part performed by the soldiers of Minnesota, in the war now so happily closed. The former is a gentleman of considerable literary ability, and possessing other qualities which should lead us to expect that his part of the work would be at least a conscientious chronicle of facts, while his collaborator is an artist of merit, and both together are admirably fitted to produce a graphic record, with pen and pencil, of the glorious deeds of our gallant soldiers. We refer our many readers to their advertisement, and bespeak for them all possible assistance from those who have participated in the scenes they desire to portray.

The Rebellion is crushed, sure enough.

Clement L. Vallandigham has been heard from. In a letter addressed to somebody, which fills three columns of the Chicago Times, he apologizes rather laboriously for his traitorous course, on the ground that he was logically following the principles of "the fathers."—he did not say "in a horn," but allows that common conclusion to suggest itself to the reader. He confesses, however, that he was wrong about the war for the Union. He rejoices (nothing said here either about the horn) that Slavery is destroyed and the Union saved; sees at present no reason why the democracy should not give a cordial support to President Johnson in his efforts to restore the property of the country, under the Constitution, and declares that the Southern States without slavery will, with perhaps two or three exceptions, "become more populous, prosperous and powerful than any other section." This is about the most convincing proof we have seen that the Rebellion has, as Sherman said, "gone up."

A SPECIAL CASE.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is as docile and cringing as a whipped cur. In conversation with the press, he has said, in a paragraph, that he defined his position on the subject of the rebellion as follows: "I care for those who shall have borne the battle, and for their wives and orphans." This is a very noble sentiment, and one which we all commend. But we are not sure that it is the best way to define one's position on the subject of the rebellion. It is better to say, "I care for the Union, and for the principles of liberty and justice for all."

Now it strikes us, that so far from being docile or cringing, the above sentiment is an eminently manly one. It is Gov. Brown has really been fighting for liberty, principle or civil, or for any absolute principle of right, submission might be craven. But he had been fighting simply for a separate political system, rather to the lessening than the increase of liberty. The people of the South, even from the present point of view, accept the results of the contest—the fall of slavery—without degradation, and therefore without subjecting themselves to an imputation of cowardice. Such paragraphs as that which we quote are the offering of mean minds.

The New York Times says that at the Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston Wendell Phillips said:

There was but one way in which the people could still hold the helm of affairs, and that was a declaration of the independence of the entire South. Such a party would have the vote and vote until God called him home.

We have never had any great respect for Mr. Phillips's statesmanship; but he has never done anything to raise a suspicion that he is precisely a madman or a scoundrel, and the man who gave utterance to the above atrocious sentiment must be both morally idiotic and mentally deranged. We are glad that Mr. Phillips ever said anything of the kind.

President Johnson has appointed Rev. Edward D. Neill, formerly of this city, as Secretary to sign land patents—the same position he held under Mr. Lincoln.

A well known Mississippi river steamer, the Magnolia, has been seized at St. Louis by General Pope, and her officers placed under arrest, for flagrant acts of disloyalty, on the trip from New Orleans to that port.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONQUERED.

Remarkable Article from a Columbia Paper.

An Argument in Favor of Unconditional Surrender.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix, May 19.

There is no good pretext for our continuing to keep up any longer the laws and exercises of war in our country. On the part of the people of this State, and of every Southern State this side of the Mississippi, all struggle has ceased. There are no embodied parties anywhere making the slightest resistance. Our arms have been thrown down. The soldiers in scattered groups, footsore, weary, in rags, and without means or money, are seeking their way to the North. The houses in ashes, doubtful of their future bread, and certainly without heart or hope in any prolongation of war or renewal of struggle. In this condition of things—a condition of things which is patent to all eyes, and can be questioned by no people so situated as we are—garrisons among the people throughout the country, and from the seaboard to the mountains, seems to be wholly without use, pretext or necessity, and may possibly lead to mischief. The country, in the first place, is in no condition to feed its own people, and we know too well the characteristics of all soldiers quartered among a conquered people, to suppose that they will forbear to lay hands upon all they can find, without regard to the difference between the means of farm—the mine, and thine. A rude soldier—an arrogant, overbearing captain or lieutenant—may goad, by his persecutions, the most quiet people into frenzy, and lead to acts of desperation which will then be construed into acts of war and rebellion, and bring punishment on the heads of the innocent and unoffending. We need hardly call upon our people to submit patiently to the rule of several homes—succumb to a fortune against which they have been unable to contend, and seek to achieve the cause of life in the obscurity of a private and purely domestic condition. They wish only the privilege to do this. Let them work at their own grounds, and do to do so content to rear cabbage and potatoes, and forbear all considerations of politics, nor ask again what is done or doing in Congress, nor care for the war and rebellion, and bring punishment on the heads of the innocent and unoffending. We need hardly call upon our people to submit patiently to the rule of several homes—succumb to a fortune against which they have been unable to contend, and seek to achieve the cause of life in the obscurity of a private and purely domestic condition. They wish only the privilege to do this. Let them work at their own grounds, and do to do so content to rear cabbage and potatoes, and forbear all considerations of politics, nor ask again what is done or doing in Congress, nor care for the war and rebellion, and bring punishment on the heads of the innocent and unoffending.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

Washington, June 7.

Mr. Ewing, counsel for Dr. Mudd, asked the privilege of reading a statement of the facts of the case, and of the evidence against him, to the jury. He stated that he was the first person who gave information which led to the arrest of Mudd, and he would give him the reward of \$25,000; and that he stated to Eli J. Watson that if he could get evidence from him and others that he was the first person who gave information which led to the arrest of Mudd, he would give him the reward of \$25,000; and that he stated to Eli J. Watson that if he could get evidence from him and others that he was the first person who gave information which led to the arrest of Mudd, he would give him the reward of \$25,000.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Authoritative Details of Stanton's Resignation—The Privilege of Habeas Corpus to be Restored—Alabama.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 7, 1865.

Some persons may be interested in learning that it is not known he has determined to leave the cabinet very soon, and that he has had no disputes, no differences, no collision with President Johnson. His relations with the President are of the most cordial and friendly character, and the President's relations with Mr. Stanton are entirely agreeable and amicable. It is never said a difference much less a collision with the Secretary of War, nor has he given such assurance to any one. Major General Sherman, who has been attributed to him; and the Chronicle also says this latter statement is made by the authority of President Johnson. The Secretary of the Treasury has divided Mississippi, South and North Carolina into districts, for the collection of revenue, and a difference much less a collision with the Secretary of War, nor has he given such assurance to any one. 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Sealed Proposals.
PROPOSALS FOR OATS.OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMAS-
TER, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Saint Paul, Minnesota, June 18, 1865.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate, to be received at this office until

12 o'clock, M.,
JUNE 22, 1865.

For the delivery of

THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND (37-
000) BUSHELS OF GOOD

Merchantable Oats

AS FOLLOWS:

FORT SNELLING, MINN.,
10,000 Bushels.AT FORT RIPLEY, MINN.,
15,000 Bushels.At the Military Post of
SAUK CENTER, MINN.,
3,000 Bushels.At the Military Post of
ALEXANDRIA, MINN.,
2,000 Bushels.At the Military Post of
Pomme de Terre, Minn.,
2,000 Bushels.AT
Fort Abercrombie, D. T.,
5,000 Bushels.

On or before the 1st day of August, 1865, and

for each quantity prior to that time as may be

wished, for use at each of the above posts.

Bids will be made for each post separately and

on different days of the year.

Bidders will give their names and address in

full and in care of the postmaster, and will

draw of each individual member, must, with the

name of the firm, will be received.

A printed copy of this advertisement will be

furnished to each bidder on request.

All bids must be accompanied by a written

guarantee in the following form, viz: "We, the

undersigned, of the County of _____

State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that we

are able to furnish the quantity of oats specified

in the above advertisement, and that we are

able to furnish the same in accordance with the

terms of the contract, and that we are

able to furnish the same in accordance with the

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able to furnish the same in accordance with the

terms of the contract, and that we are

able to furnish the same in accordance with the

H. Knox Taylor's Column.
C H E A P !

CHEAPER!

CHEAPEST!

Having been in New York at just the right time,

was enabled to buy his stock of

H. KNOX TAYLOR

Spring and Summer Goods

At the lowest figures, and can therefore sell them

to his customers

At Very Low Prices.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY,

For when we have to purchase again we shall

have to get higher prices.

WE HAVE A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

Cloths and Cassimeres.

Brown and Bleached Muslins,

Ticking, Stripes, &c.

Gloves and Hosiery,

Yankee Notions.

We also keep the celebrated

"Duplex Elliptic Skirts,"

which we purchased after the

Great Reduction in Prices.

We also have a splendid stock of

BASQUETINES.

Black Silk Sashes,

Black Silk Circulars,

Black Silk Basquelines.

All of which we offer very low to our customers

for cash.

Persons from a distance will find it for their in-

terest to visit the

Cheap Cash Store,

215 Third Street,

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

THE ST. PAUL ICE COMPANY

The undersigned, having purchased the latest

ice machine, will hereafter supply the

ice business in this city under the name of the

ST. PAUL ICE COMPANY.

J. C. BURMAN, Proprietor.

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Railroads.
ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R.R.

FIRST DIVISION

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st,

Passenger Trains will run as follows:

MORNING.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 7:30 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 8:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 8:30 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 9:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 9:30 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 10:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 10:30 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 11:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 11:30 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 12:00 P.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 12:30 P.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 1:00 P.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 1:30 P.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 2:00 P.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 2:30 P.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 3:00 P.M.

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Leave St. Paul, Minn., 9:30 P.M.

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The Saint Paul Press.
Office Adjuncting the Bridge.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Each Day, for One Week.

One Square, Each Day, for Two Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Three Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Four Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Five Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Six Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Seven Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Eight Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Nine Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Ten Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Eleven Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Twelve Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Thirteen Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Fourteen Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Fifteen Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Sixteen Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Seventeen Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Eighteen Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Nineteen Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Twenty Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Twenty-One Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Twenty-Two Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Twenty-Three Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Twenty-Four Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Twenty-Five Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Twenty-Six Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Twenty-Seven Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Twenty-Eight Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Twenty-Nine Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Thirty Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Thirty-One Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Thirty-Two Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Thirty-Three Weeks.

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One Square, Each Day, for Thirty-Six Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Thirty-Seven Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Thirty-Eight Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Thirty-Nine Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Forty Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Forty-One Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Forty-Two Weeks.

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One Square, Each Day, for Forty-Six Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Forty-Seven Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Forty-Eight Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Forty-Nine Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Fifty Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Fifty-One Weeks.

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One Square, Each Day, for Sixty-Seven Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Sixty-Eight Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Sixty-Nine Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Seventy Weeks.

One Square, Each Day, for Seventy-One Weeks.

1865.
WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY

call attention to the following advertisement.

The advertisement is for the purpose of

advertising the following goods.

The goods are of the following quality.

The goods are of the following quantity.

The goods are of the following price.

The goods are of the following weight.

The goods are of the following measure.

The goods are of the following color.

The goods are of the following shape.

The goods are of the following size.

The goods are of the following length.

The goods are of the following width.

The goods are of the following height.

The goods are of the following depth.

